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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	Apr 08	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	Jun 03	New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 4	Aug 08	PHARMAMarketLetter(PHARMAML) - new on STN
NEWS 5	Aug 19	Aquatic Toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE) now available on STN
NEWS 6	Aug 26	Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 7	Sep 03	JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 8	Sep 16	Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file
NEWS 9	Sep 16	CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA
NEWS 10	Oct 01	CASREACT Enriched with Reactions from 1907 to 1985
NEWS 11	Oct 24	BEILSTEIN adds new search fields
NEWS 12	Oct 24	Nutraceuticals International (NUTRACEUT) now available on STN
NEWS 13	Nov 18	DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT
NEWS 14	Nov 25	More calculated properties added to REGISTRY
NEWS 15	Dec 04	CSA files on STN
NEWS 16	Dec 17	PCTFULL now covers WP/PCT Applications from 1978 to date
NEWS 17	Dec 17	TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content
NEWS 18	Dec 17	Adis Clinical Trials Insight now available on STN
NEWS 19	Jan 29	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX, ENERGY, INSPEC
NEWS 20	Feb 13	CANCERLIT is no longer being updated
NEWS 21	Feb 24	METADEX enhancements
NEWS 22	Feb 24	PCTGEN now available on STN
NEWS 23	Feb 24	TEMA now available on STN
NEWS 24	Feb 26	NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 25	Feb 26	PCTFULL now contains images
NEWS 26	Mar 04	SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results
NEWS 27	Mar 19	APOLLIT offering free connect time in April 2003
NEWS 28	Mar 20	EVENTLINE will be removed from STN
NEWS 29	Mar 24	PATDPAFULL now available on STN
NEWS 30	Mar 24	Additional information for trade-named substances without structures available in REGISTRY
NEWS 31	Apr 11	Display formats in DGENE enhanced
NEWS 32	Apr 14	MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 33	Apr 17	Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
NEWS 34	Apr 21	Indexing from 1947 to 1956 being added to records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS 35	Apr 21	New current-awareness alert (SDI) frequency in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS 36	Apr 28	RDISCLOSURE now available on STN
NEWS 37	May 05	Pharmacokinetic information and systematic chemical names added to PHAR

NEWS EXPRESS	April 4 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information

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 NEWS LOGIN     Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE     Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW       CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

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  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *



FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:20:06 ON 13 MAY 2003

=> file biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 18:20:12 ON 13 MAY 2003
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FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 7 May 2003 (20030507/ED)


=> s ?deoxyglucose
L1        11451 ?DEOXYGLUCOSE

=> s (tba or (thiobarbituric (w) acid))
           2355 TBA
             50 TBAS
           2388 TBA
                  (TBA OR TBAS)
           6884 THIOBARBITURIC
        1116833 ACID
         293540 ACIDS
        1247164 ACID
                  (ACID OR ACIDS)
           6721 THIOBARBITURIC (W) ACID
L2         7854 (TBA OR (THIOBARBITURIC (W) ACID))

=> s edta
          29518 EDTA
              2 EDTAS
L3        29519 EDTA
                  (EDTA OR EDTAS)

=> s ((ferrous(w) sulphate) or iron)
           6909 FERROUS
          18392 SULPHATE
            763 SULPHATES
          18811 SULPHATE
                  (SULPHATE OR SULPHATES)
            336 FERROUS(W) SULPHATE
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        105305 IRON
           170 IRONS
        105372 IRON
                 (IRON OR IRONS)
L4      105525 ((FERROUS(W) SULPHATE) OR IRON)

=> s l1 and l2 and l3 and l4
L5            1 L1 AND L2 AND L3 AND L4

=> d l5 kwic

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
TI   REACTIVITY OF HYDROXYL AND HYDROXYL-LIKE RADICALS DISCRIMINATED BY RELEASE
     OF THIOBARBITURIC-ACID-REACTIVE MATERIAL FROM DEOXY
     SUGARS NUCLEOSIDES AND BENZOATE.
AB.  . . reaction independent of O2.- by the direct addition of a ferrous
     salt. OH. damage was detected by the release of thiobarbituric
     acid-reactive material from deoxy sugars, nucleotides and
     benzoate. The carbohydrates deoxyribose, deoxygalactose and
     deoxyglucose were substantially degraded by the Fe2+ salt and the
     Fe3+ salt in the presence of an O2.--generating system; deoxyinosine,
     deoxyadenosine and benzoate were not. Addition of EDTA to the
     reaction systems producing radicals greatly enhanced damage to
     deoxyribose, deoxyinosine, deoxyadenosine and benzoate, but decreased
     damage to deoxygalactose and deoxyglucose. OH. scavengers were
     effective inhibitors only when EDTA was present. Inhibition by
     catalase and desferrioxamine confirmed that H2O2 and Fe salts were
     essential for these reactions. Apparently in the absence of EDTA
     , Fe ions bind to the carbohydrate detector molecules and bring about a
     site-specific reaction on the molecule. This reaction is. . . by
     scavengers such as mannitol, glucose and thiourea,. which can themselves
     bind Fe ions, albeit weakly. In the presence of EDTA, however,
     Fe is removed from these binding sites to produce OH. in free solution.
     These can be readily intercepted by. . .
IT   Miscellaneous Descriptors
        DEOXYRIBOSE DEOXYGALACTOSE DEOXYGLUCOSE DEOXYINOSINE
        DEOXYADENOSINE OXYGEN TOXICITY EDTA THIOUREA MANNITOL GLUCOSE
        IRON SALTS HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
RN   50-99-7 (GLUCOSE)
     60-00-4 (EDTA)
     62-56-6 (THIOUREA)
     154-17-6 (DEOXYGLUCOSE)
     504-17-6 (THIOBARBITURIC-ACID)
     533-67-5 (DEOXYRIBOSE)
     766-76-7 (BENZOATE)
     890-38-0 (DEOXYINOSINE)
     958-09-8 (DEOXYADENOSINE)
     7439-89-6D (IRON)
     7722-84-1 (HYDROGEN PEROXIDE)
     7782-44-7 (OXYGEN)
     69-65-8Q, 87-78-5Q (MANNITOL)


=> d l5 ibib, iabs

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER:   1985:292997  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    BA79:72993
TITLE:              REACTIVITY OF HYDROXYL AND HYDROXYL-LIKE RADICALS
                    DISCRIMINATED BY RELEASE OF THIOBARBITURIC-
                    ACID-REACTIVE MATERIAL FROM DEOXY SUGARS
                    NUCLEOSIDES AND BENZOATE.
AUTHOR(S):          GUTTERIDGE J M C
CORPORATE SOURCE:   DIVISION ANTIBIOTICS AND CHEMISTRY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE
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BIOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND CONTROL, HOLLY HILL, LONDON NW3 6RB, U.K.
SOURCE: BIOCHEM J, (1984 (RECD 1985)) 224 (3), 761-768.
CODEN: BIJOAK. ISSN: 0306-3275.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English
ABSTRACT:
Hydroxyl radicals (OH.) can be formed in aqueous solution by a superoxide (O2.-)-generating system in the presence of a ferric salt or in a reaction independent of O2.- by the direct addition of a ferrous salt. OH. damage was detected by the release of **thiobarbituric acid**-reactive material from deoxy sugars, nucleotides and benzoate. The carbohydrates deoxyribose, deoxygalactose and **deoxyglucose** were substantially degraded by the Fe2+ salt and the Fe3+ salt in the presence of an O2.--generating system; deoxyinosine, deoxyadenosine and benzoate were not. Addition of **EDTA** to the reaction systems producing radicals greatly enhanced damage to deoxyribose, deoxyinosine, deoxyadenosine and benzoate, but decreased damage to deoxygalactose and **deoxyglucose**. OH. scavengers were effective inhibitors only when **EDTA** was present. Inhibition by catalase and desferrioxamine confirmed that H2O2 and Fe salts were essential for these reactions. Apparently in the absence of **EDTA**, Fe ions bind to the carbohydrate detector molecules and bring about a site-specific reaction on the molecule. This reaction is poorly inhibited by most OH. scavengers, but is strongly inhibited by scavengers such as mannitol, glucose and thiourea, which can themselves bind Fe ions, albeit weakly. In the presence of ***EDTA*** , however, Fe is removed from these binding sites to produce OH. in free solution. These can be readily intercepted by the addition of OH. scavengers.